

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, United States Bureau of Investigation

CRIME REPORTS

THIS VOLUME

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AND ITS POSSESSIONS**

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ADVISORY

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The term "Offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as Part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Felonious homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary-breaking or entering; larceny-theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" includes, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities the United States Bureau of Investigation does not vouch for its accuracy. It is given out as current information, which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

Extent of Reporting Area.

The following table shows the number of cities from which returns were received for any one month during 1932. The number of cities contributing is shown according to the size of the city. The population represented by the contributing cities is likewise shown. The population figures for cities having over 10,000 people were obtained from the Bureau of the Census as estimated July 1, 1931. Similar estimates were not available for cities under 10,000, and the figures for them were taken from the 1930 census.

(1)

During 1930 there were 1,127 cities from which returns were received for any one month, representing a total population of 45,929,965 and during 1931 there were 1,511 cities which contributed one or more reports, representing a population of 51,145,734. During 1932 there were 1,578 cities in the United States from which one or more returns were received, representing a population of 53,212,230. In addition thereto, returns were received from sheriffs, State police, and officers in the possessions, but such returns were not included in the above figures.

During 1932 returns were received from 82 per cent of the cities over 10,000 in population, and these cities represented 82 per cent of the population of all cities over 10,000. In the group of cities over 250,000 in population only New York City and Atlanta, Ga., did not contribute returns during 1932; and of cities having a population between 100,000 and 250,000 only Reading, Pa., and Tulsa, Okla., did not contribute returns.

Population groups	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
Total	263	903	82	40,714,687	48,798,687	82
A. Cities over 250,000	37	35	95	29,436,800	22,067,906	75
B. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	57	55	96	7,787,012	7,580,312	97
C. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	90	88	98	6,824,807	6,385,811	93
D. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	188	169	90	6,445,386	5,880,019	91
E. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	601	451	75	9,193,132	7,011,551	76

The above table does not include 775 cities and rural townships, aggregating a total population of 4,418,640. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

Number of Cities Reporting.

The following table shows the number of current returns received each month during 1932. The table shows a steady increase from 1,381 in January to 1,459 in December. For December, 1930, 1,002 current returns were received and for December, 1931, 1,352 such returns were submitted. The figure for December, 1932, shows that a steady growth has been maintained in the number of current returns received.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Alabama	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	5	7	7	6
Arizona	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Arkansas	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
California	107	106	106	109	109	110	110	111	110	111	112	109
Colorado	16	14	15	15	15	15	14	15	15	15	14	13
Connecticut	29	28	30	30	30	30	30	31	30	30	28	30
Delaware	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	25	23	25	26	26	26	26	26	27	26	27	27
Georgia	12	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Idaho	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Illinois	71	71	71	71	72	72	72	71	72	69	69	70
Indiana	34	35	37	37	37	38	37	38	40	38	37	38
Iowa	24	24	24	25	26	26	25	25	25	25	25	25
Kansas	26	27	27	26	25	25	27	26	26	27	27	27
Kentucky	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Louisiana	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Maine	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Maryland	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Massachusetts	84	83	87	86	86	87	86	86	86	86	86	86
Michigan	90	106	113	118	117	121	120	120	122	121	122	122

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Minnesota.....	36	35	35	36	40	40	39	38	38	38	39	40
Mississippi.....	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Missouri.....	22	22	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Montana.....	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Nebraska.....	14	15	14	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Nevada.....	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
New Hampshire.....	8	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
New Jersey.....	127	139	131	131	130	139	131	132	129	131	131	132
New Mexico.....	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
New York.....	138	136	134	136	136	136	137	136	136	136	137	137
North Carolina.....	19	17	18	19	19	20	20	19	20	20	20	18
North Dakota.....	8	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Ohio.....	164	164	160	161	166	164	167	168	169	161	163	163
Oklahoma.....	30	29	29	25	25	26	29	28	28	27	27	28
Oregon.....	15	14	14	13	14	13	14	14	14	14	13	13
Pennsylvania.....	99	98	95	102	108	107	105	106	113	117	117	119
Rhode Island.....	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
South Carolina.....	5	5	4	4	5	3	3	2	2	4	4	5
South Dakota.....	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Tennessee.....	2	7	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	9
Texas.....	38	39	38	36	35	37	37	36	37	33	34	33
Utah.....	5	8	5	10	8	7	9	8	8	9	8	7
Vermont.....	10	11	10	10	9	9	9	10	9	11	11	11
Virginia.....	23	24	21	24	23	24	23	24	23	25	22	22
Washington.....	17	16	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16
West Virginia.....	13	13	14	12	14	13	13	14	14	16	15	16
Wisconsin.....	30	32	34	35	36	36	35	33	33	35	35	35
Wyoming.....	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Total number contributing.....	1,381	1,385	1,393	1,424	1,426	1,437	1,440	1,442	1,450	1,454	1,456	1,459

Offenses Known to the Police, Number and Rates, by Population Groups.

In Table 1 are shown the number of offenses and rates per 100,000 for 1932, the figures being given for six groups of cities, the subdivision being on the basis of population.

On the whole, it appears from the table that the crime rates are higher in the larger cities than in the smaller ones. This is particularly noticeable in the case of manslaughter by negligence, robbery, and auto theft.

As to murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, the rate varies generally with the size of the city, the exception being that the rate for cities between 25,000 and 50,000 in population is lower than the rates for the two smaller groups of cities. The rate for cities in the first group is 12 per cent higher than the rate for cities in the next largest group and is 77 per cent higher than the rate for cities in the smallest population group.

Cities of over 250,000 population have a much higher rate for manslaughter by negligence than any of the other groups of cities, it being 74 per cent higher than the rate for cities between 100,000 and 250,000 and 144 per cent higher than the rate for cities having a population between 25,000 and 50,000. All cities under 100,000 have approximately the same rate for this offense with the exception of cities having a population between 25,000 and 50,000. The rate for the latter group is 2.5.

As to the offense of rape, the highest rate (7.2) is for the first group of cities, and the second highest rate is for cities in the smallest population group. The lowest rate (4.8) is for cities having a population of 100,000 to 250,000 and those having a population of 25,000 to 50,000. The highest rate is 50 per cent greater than the lowest rate.

The rates for robbery are, without exception, higher for the large cities than for the smaller cities. The rate for cities in the first group is 117 per cent higher than the rate for cities in the second group and 333 per cent higher than for cities under 10,000 in population.

The highest crime rate for aggravated assault (57.8) is found in the third group of cities and it is 113 per cent higher than the lowest rate, which is for cities having a population under 10,000.

The burglary rate for cities in the second group (460) is 5.7 per cent higher than the rate for cities in the first group and is 70 per cent higher than the lowest rate, which is for cities having a population between 10,000 and 25,000.

For the offense of larceny the highest rate is found in the second group of cities, the rate (861.0) being 11 per cent higher than the rate for cities in the third group, 17 per cent higher than the rate for cities in the first group, and 83 per cent higher than the rate for cities in the sixth group.

For the offense of auto theft the rates vary without exception with the size of the city as is also true for the offense of robbery. The rate for the first group (497.0) is highest and is 24 per cent greater than the rate for the second group and 324 per cent greater than the rate for cities in the sixth group.

TABLE 1.—*Offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1932; number and rates per 100,000 by population groups*

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
31 cities over 250,000; total population, 20,043,400:								
Number of offenses known.....	1,698	1,224	1,440	24,628	10,312	87,248	147,880	90,821
Rate per 100,000.....	8.5	6.1	7.2	172.8	50.9	435.3	737.6	497.0
46 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 6,008,912:								
Number of offenses known.....	502	229	318	5,252	3,097	30,398	56,906	28,529
Rate per 100,000.....	7.6	3.5	4.9	79.8	48.9	499.0	961.0	461.4
83 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 3,720,988:								
Number of offenses known.....	352	173	294	4,345	3,304	20,656	44,296	17,906
Rate per 100,000.....	6.2	3.0	6.1	75.9	87.8	391.1	774.3	313.0
140 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,231,008:								
Number of offenses known.....	226	131	252	3,170	1,945	17,456	38,425	13,848
Rate per 100,000.....	4.3	2.5	4.8	60.6	35.3	333.7	696.8	304.6
358 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 5,564,198:								
Number of offenses known.....	301	159	305	2,407	1,952	15,074	30,955	9,492
Rate per 100,000.....	5.4	2.9	5.5	43.5	33.1	270.9	556.5	170.6
435 cities under 10,000; total population, 2,168,946:								
Number of offenses known.....	151	90	197	1,205	800	8,740	14,912	3,712
Rate per 100,000.....	4.8	3.1	8.2	39.0	37.1	273.8	670.6	171.1
Total, 1,206 cities; total population, 46,337,353:								
Number of offenses known.....	3,220	2,015	2,806	51,667	21,270	179,572	331,227	171,103
Rate per 100,000.....	7.0	4.3	6.1	110.2	45.0	387.5	718.0	369.1

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1932.

In Table 2 is shown the daily average of offenses known for each of the 12 months of 1932 for 1,206 miscellaneous cities. The total population represented by these cities is 46,337,353.

For the offense of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter the daily average is higher during the second quarter than during the first

The table shows that the daily average for manslaughter by negligence is higher during the first and fourth quarters than it was during the second and third quarters of the year. The lowest daily average (4.2) is for July and the highest daily average (6.5) occurs during February and November. This figure is 55 per cent higher than the July average.

Variations in the daily average for rape are rather irregular. However, the third quarter of the year shows a higher average than any of the other quarters. The daily average for September (8.7) is 40 per cent higher than the daily average for the month of December.

Starting with the figure for January, the average for the offense of robbery shows a regular downward trend to a low point of 113.2 for June and thereafter shows a regular upward trend to a high point of 183.4 for December. The January figure is 52 per cent higher and the December figure is 62 per cent higher than the average for June.

The trend of the daily averages for aggravated assault is similar to that for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, the highest average occurring in July. This similarity is interesting, because aggravated assaults are those which threaten serious bodily harm and the classification includes attempted murders. The average for July is 38 per cent above the figure for January.

The averages for burglary show a seasonal trend similar to that shown by the averages for robbery. However, the downward trend of the burglary averages during the first six months and the upward trend during the last six months of the year are not as regular as was the case in connection with the offense of robbery. The robbery figure for December is higher than the figure for January, whereas for burglary the opposite is true. The January daily average for burglary (522.1) is 12 per cent higher than the average for June.

The larceny-theft daily average shows a decrease during the first quarter to the lowest average for the year (822.8), which occurs in the month of March. The second quarter shows an increase over the first quarter and there is an additional increase in the third and fourth quarters. The highest daily average (1,017.8) occurs in November, and it is 24 per cent greater than the daily average for March.

The daily averages for auto theft show a decrease from January through March but show a sharp increase to the high point of the year for April (514.6). This high daily average is followed by a substantial decrease to 442.5 for July. The averages for the fourth quarter are on the whole above those for the third quarter, although the average for December is the lowest for the year. The average for April (514.6) is 17 per cent higher than that for December (438.8).

[illegible]

TABLE 2.—Daily average offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1932; 1,806 miscellaneous cities

[Total population, 46,327,353]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—steal	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January.....	8.5	6.0	7.5	172.2	49.5	522.1	966.1	493.0
February.....	8.4	6.5	7.9	150.4	53.8	507.0	942.8	409.6
March.....	8.2	5.1	7.6	138.4	49.4	481.1	922.8	445.1
April.....	9.0	6.2	7.7	129.0	59.9	495.3	886.9	514.6
May.....	8.3	5.2	7.5	120.1	61.5	467.3	859.3	471.6
June.....	9.0	4.8	8.0	113.2	62.4	464.1	864.2	443.2
July.....	10.9	4.2	7.4	118.7	68.1	481.2	866.8	445.5
August.....	9.4	4.6	8.6	119.5	63.7	487.3	914.3	457.8
September.....	8.3	5.4	8.7	128.1	62.5	491.2	946.4	459.3
October.....	7.6	6.2	7.8	144.9	57.3	491.0	1,013.0	491.4
November.....	9.0	6.5	7.2	155.2	54.3	509.2	1,017.8	481.2
December.....	8.3	6.4	6.7	183.4	54.8	501.8	961.9	448.8

Daily Averages, Offenses Known to the Police, 1931-32.

Table 3 shows the daily average of offenses known to the police for 70 cities over 100,000 in population. For purposes of comparison the number of offenses and the daily average are shown for the years 1931 and 1932.

The table shows that there have been the following substantial decreases in the rates for 1932 as compared with those for 1931:

	Percent
Manslaughter by negligence.....	18.9
Aggravated assault.....	10.8
Auto theft.....	15.7

The only substantial increase shown is in the daily average for burglary, which is 9.9 per cent higher in 1932 than it was in 1931. The other offenses in which an increase is shown are as follows:

	Percent
Murder.....	2.6
Rape.....	3.1
Larceny.....	1.2

The daily average for robbery shows a decrease of 3.7 per cent.

TABLE 3.—Daily average, offenses known to the police, 70 cities over 100,000, January to December, inclusive, 1931-32

[Total population, 18,800,803]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—steal	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known, 1931.....	1,437	1,362	1,156	18,714	9,777	67,003	148,333	85,605
Number of offenses known, 1932.....	1,477	1,090	1,225	18,106	8,752	73,845	150,472	72,336
Daily average, 1931.....	3.9	3.7	3.2	51.3	26.8	183.6	408.4	234.5
Daily average, 1932.....	4.0	3.0	3.3	49.5	23.9	201.8	411.1	197.6

Rates of Offenses by Geographic Divisions.

In Tables 4 to 12 there are shown the rates per 100,000 for each month of the year, the cities being divided into groups according to their geographic location. The tables are designed to show the variation in crime rates from month to month during the year and the difference in such variations among the different geographic subdivisions of the country. The size of the crime rate for one geographic division should not be compared with that of another, since in each geographic division there are included cities of all population groups and the major portion of the population of one geographic division may consist of large cities, whereas the major portion of another geographic division may include principally the smaller cities. As was pointed out in connection with Table 1, the crime rate is on the whole higher for large cities than for small cities.

For the offense of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter the monthly variations in the crime rates differ among the various geographic subdivisions. In several, the highest rate is found for the month of July. This is to be expected, since the highest daily average as shown in Table 2 occurs in the month of July. However, for the New England States the highest crime rate for murder occurs in January and December, and it is approximately 400 per cent greater than the lowest monthly rate which occurs in April and November. In connection with Table 2 it was observed that the highest daily average for the 1,206 cities represented therein was only 43 per cent above the lowest daily average. This indicates that among the geographic divisions there will be found greater monthly variations in the crime rates. This should be expected, since the number of cities and the population represented for each group in Tables 4 to 12 are considerably smaller than in Table 2.

Throughout all the offense classifications it will be observed that the variations in the monthly crime rates differ from one geographic division to another, as was seen in the case of murder and non-negligent manslaughter.

An examination of Table 2 disclosed that for the offense of robbery the daily average decreased regularly during the first six months of 1932 and increased regularly during the last six months of the year. This general trend is noticeable in the tables showing the monthly crime rates for the cities according to geographic location but the variation is not so regular.

In general, the variation in the monthly rates for burglary among the several geographic subdivisions shows a similarity to the variations in the daily averages for this offense as shown in Table 2. However, there are some exceptions, notably in the West North Central States, where the highest monthly crime rate occurs in July, although for the 1,206 cities the July daily average is comparatively low. The Mountain States likewise show the highest crime rate for July, with the second and third quarters having rates considerably higher than occurred during the first and fourth quarters.

The variations in the monthly rates for larceny-theft in the several geographic groups follow in a general way the variation in the daily averages for the total of 1,206 cities as shown in Table 2. The same is true with regard to the offense of auto theft, with the exception that the monthly rates for the Mountain States are considerably higher

for the first six months than they are for the second half of the year.

The grouping of the various States according to geographic location is identical with that employed by the United States Bureau of the Census in the decennial census of 1930.

TABLE 4.—Rate per 100,000 offenses known to the police, 1932

NEW ENGLAND STATES

[143 cities, representing a population of 5,222,035]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—steal	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January.....	0.21	0.21	0.52	2.76	1.44	27.15	40.09	25.18
February.....	.05	.15	.40	2.81	1.32	22.18	34.55	19.37
March.....	.06	.17	.27	3.06	1.70	24.32	40.83	23.73
April.....	.04	.19	.34	2.95	1.61	21.91	45.48	25.33
May.....	.10	.20	.50	1.97	1.55	22.79	45.67	23.11
June.....	.11	.20	.46	1.86	1.60	23.06	46.25	20.95
July.....	.13	.42	.57	1.94	1.50	24.22	40.54	19.15
August.....	.13	.25	.92	1.90	1.50	23.50	48.04	18.81
September.....	.13	.20	.54	1.97	1.61	22.27	46.26	21.45
October.....	.06	.29	.27	2.70	1.61	23.99	55.09	27.19
November.....	.04	.46	.36	2.05	1.53	26.53	50.34	26.23
December.....	.21	.57	.19	2.51	1.51	27.15	49.53	23.78

TABLE 5.—Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, 1932

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

[304 cities, representing a population of 9,561,842]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—steal	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January.....	0.40	0.84	0.49	4.78	2.84	18.53	24.93	14.94
February.....	.37	.78	.52	4.31	2.89	15.94	32.18	14.01
March.....	.36	.73	.38	3.73	2.61	17.02	32.27	14.30
April.....	.29	.74	.50	2.97	3.26	16.59	26.08	16.36
May.....	.39	.67	.47	2.60	3.23	16.50	27.26	15.40
June.....	.40	.59	.60	3.15	3.45	16.71	28.75	13.22
July.....	.45	.46	.55	3.29	3.56	17.59	28.20	11.55
August.....	.33	.61	.55	2.65	3.29	16.69	30.03	10.87
September.....	.31	.71	.55	2.95	3.09	16.56	28.59	12.39
October.....	.32	.53	.58	3.57	2.39	16.97	32.49	15.61
November.....	.43	.52	.47	4.04	2.88	17.73	30.53	13.98
December.....	.35	.76	.47	5.02	2.82	16.79	27.61	14.47

TABLE 6.—Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, 1932

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

[300 cities, representing a population of 19,117,663]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	0.50	0.27	0.53	18.04	3.10	36.61	56.53	36.85
February	.46	.32	.46	14.22	3.21	32.06	51.50	33.45
March	.46	.21	.43	14.84	3.33	33.37	53.73	34.46
April	.55	.19	.48	13.59	3.77	31.61	56.75	41.39
May	.54	.18	.50	13.64	4.14	33.97	59.66	39.65
June	.45	.23	.57	11.69	3.84	29.74	59.26	38.29
July	.50	.18	.49	13.36	4.63	30.61	56.65	38.30
August	.73	.21	.58	13.43	4.13	32.07	63.66	40.37
September	.47	.23	.60	14.73	4.26	32.48	65.58	36.74
October	.43	.30	.75	17.34	3.80	31.95	73.53	38.96
November	.47	.27	.48	17.87	3.51	32.73	65.26	34.75
December	.60	.27	.41	20.03	3.34	32.15	63.73	30.73

TABLE 7.—Rate per 100,000 offenses known to the police, 1932

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

[131 cities, representing a population of 4,289,356]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	0.35	0.14	0.33	12.39	1.85	22.14	50.78	31.13
February	.59	.08	.21	10.23	1.92	23.63	48.74	35.44
March	.86	.12	.09	9.53	1.49	28.11	51.69	32.33
April	.60	.05	.42	8.71	2.46	27.10	58.19	26.96
May	.54	.05	.37	8.53	1.92	29.94	57.19	33.80
June	.47	.07	.26	6.91	2.01	26.75	52.44	31.81
July	.87	.06	.35	8.36	2.60	30.26	56.00	31.41
August	.47	.12	.30	7.59	2.66	29.16	59.05	32.37
September	.42	.14	.54	7.66	1.97	28.15	68.79	35.37
October	.47	.14	.37	8.15	1.99	29.23	65.63	36.13
November	.61	.07	.35	9.67	2.06	30.61	64.09	35.35
December	.66	.21	.40	12.95	1.83	29.94	58.38	29.34

TABLE 8.—Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, 1932

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

[82 cities, representing a population of 3,621,466]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	1.41	0.47	0.41	10.24	8.20	40.78	77.29	39.21
February	1.16	.39	.66	7.81	8.34	38.71	68.73	26.17
March	1.44	.56	.22	6.63	7.83	36.91	70.90	35.43
April	1.27	.36	.60	7.40	7.68	36.73	69.29	38.28
May	1.30	.33	.58	4.86	10.05	34.63	68.15	33.66
June	1.16	.41	.39	5.14	9.50	33.33	68.01	29.67
July	1.66	.44	.50	6.65	11.10	33.61	65.42	31.12
August	1.30	.53	.62	6.20	10.44	34.59	72.51	34.88
September	1.09	.47	.41	6.32	9.78	39.87	71.79	32.11
October	1.16	.47	.47	7.46	10.19	29.25	82.94	40.18
November	1.19	.44	.32	8.48	8.45	41.56	94.61	39.66
December	1.19	.41	.30	10.27	10.30	42.53	81.18	35.21

TABLE 9.—Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, 1932

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

[35 cities, representing a population of 1,601,602]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	1.75	0.81	0.19	12.61	11.18	50.58	58.30	35.28
February	1.94	.87	.06	14.42	12.55	48.02	52.01	39.72
March	2.06	.44	.37	12.93	10.62	51.76	49.45	28.16
April	2.12	.69	.31	10.86	15.61	51.45	55.01	33.97
May	1.81	1.00	.06	8.30	14.11	39.46	52.01	31.47
June	2.25	.56	.31	10.40	15.92	45.06	52.08	30.47
July	2.00	.30	.25	9.30	15.42	52.95	52.70	30.55
August	1.87	.44	.37	9.74	15.49	53.70	56.82	28.72
September	2.31	.69	.50	9.80	14.61	44.53	57.51	29.16
October	1.37	1.06	.12	13.49	13.55	48.95	61.75	31.91
November	1.75	1.06	.06	16.17	12.36	56.82	60.26	31.35
December	2.08	.69	.37	19.17	14.38	57.76	58.52	31.55

TABLE 10.—Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, 1932

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

[35 cities, representing a population of 2,783,450]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	1.15	0.18	0.29	11.42	4.67	49.94	106.34	45.34
February	.93	.54	.36	9.88	3.99	44.94	92.91	36.90
March	.79	.25	.72	8.87	5.25	44.80	84.86	34.02
April	1.58	.32	.65	9.20	6.32	46.09	90.50	35.49
May	1.72	.57	.65	9.02	6.32	45.23	82.42	35.82
June	1.40	.25	.43	8.98	7.04	41.39	74.33	35.64
July	1.00	.35	.47	8.25	7.29	46.60	87.27	41.35
August	1.40	.40	.47	8.12	8.08	46.92	80.44	42.07
September	1.54	.29	.56	6.47	6.36	38.44	80.51	37.18
October	1.22	.32	.32	7.09	4.99	42.32	90.66	38.19
November	1.44	.29	.61	9.63	4.99	30.77	105.25	33.50
December	1.22	.26	.65	12.36	4.56	45.90	113.82	40.56

TABLE 11.—Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, 1932

MOUNTAIN STATES

[34 cities, representing a population of 874,542]

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	0.57	0.11	0.46	18.26	1.72	43.35	71.60	42.32
February	.46	(1)	.29	11.09	1.37	48.94	75.49	41.00
March	.80	.29	.29	12.70	1.14	45.63	82.96	34.54
April	.42	.29	.29	9.04	1.14	52.33	94.75	40.49
May	.69	(1)	.46	10.87	2.40	52.38	83.61	43.12
June	.29	.11	.29	6.86	1.83	58.38	76.51	38.09
July	.34	.11	(1)	9.61	1.60	56.04	78.08	35.42
August	.80	.34	.57	10.75	1.49	53.98	80.67	35.35
September	.11	(1)	.34	10.87	1.08	50.75	87.27	35.45
October	.57	(1)	.29	11.78	1.14	49.75	97.58	34.65
November	.91	.11	.11	12.24	1.49	44.08	101.79	32.69
December	.34	(1)	.11	12.01	2.40	38.28	88.98	30.19

1 No offenses reported.

TABLE 12.—Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, 1932

PACIFIC STATES

(120 cities, representing a population of 5,355,357)

	Felonious homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	0.30	0.34	0.83	15.27	1.34	60.39	103.82	48.08
February	.34	.30	.85	11.63	1.63	55.92	96.67	46.06
March	.34	.28	.91	11.62	1.72	52.86	105.22	45.33
April	.32	.28	.61	9.45	1.70	50.49	95.10	44.02
May	.32	.26	.81	10.52	1.96	48.09	98.91	44.32
June	.33	.15	.63	9.46	1.51	47.86	92.39	39.41
July	.49	.11	.61	8.74	1.91	52.85	96.51	43.90
August	.25	.15	.66	10.61	1.61	53.14	108.96	43.68
September	.25	.17	.57	10.19	1.59	53.88	100.61	40.33
October	.30	.26	.33	10.88	1.89	53.14	107.76	42.87
November	.40	.23	.91	10.92	1.65	51.09	110.52	42.36
December	.44	.28	.61	14.51	1.44	55.83	113.15	47.31

Offenses of Robbery and Burglary, 1930-1932.

Table 13 shows the daily average offenses of robbery for each month for 689 cities over the 3-year period from 1930 to 1932. Similar figures are shown for these cities subdivided into those over 100,000 in population and those under this figure.

The table shows that the daily average for 1931 was 19 per cent above the average for 1930. The daily average for 1932 showed an increase over that for the preceding year, but since the increase was less than 1 per cent it is not significant.

Of the 689 cities represented in the table, 65 were over 100,000 in population and represented a total population of 21,541,913. For this group of cities the increase of the daily averages for 1931 and 1932 over the 1930 average was larger than in the case of all 689 cities. However, it is seen that the daily average for the 624 cities under 100,000 in population shows but a slight increase from 1930 to 1931, and that the average for 1932 is less than the average for 1930.

For the total of 689 cities the figures for each year show a variation similar to that for the other years, the averages for the first and fourth quarters being higher than those for the second and third quarters. The same relationship exists among the figures for the 65 cities over 100,000 and the 624 cities under 100,000 in population.

During 1930, for the total of 689 cities the December high point of 138.3 is 92 per cent above the lowest average which occurred in June; in 1931 the highest daily average is 76 per cent above the lowest daily average for any one month; and for 1932 the highest daily average occurring in December is 70 per cent above the June figure.

As to the 65 cities over 100,000 in population, the highest daily average for 1930 is 92 per cent above the June figure; for 1931 the December figure is 80 per cent higher than the June average; and for 1932 the December average is 74 per cent above that for the month of June.

For the 624 cities under 100,000 in population, the December compilation for 1930 is 104 per cent above the May average for that year;

the January figure for 1931 is 73 per cent above the average for June; and for 1932 the December average is 56 per cent in excess of the June figure.

It will be observed that the widest variation in the daily averages by months occurs in 1930 and that the fluctuation in 1932 was less than in 1931. Furthermore, although the 65 cities over 100,000 show an increase in the daily average for 1932 over that for 1931, the 624 cities under 100,000 population showed a decrease in the 1932 average from both the 1930 and 1931 averages.

TABLE 13.—Daily average, offenses of robbery known to the police, 1930-1932

Month	689 cities (population 33,536,924)			65 cities over 100,000 (population 21,841,913)			624 cities under 100,000 (population 12,297,046)		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
January	119.6	126.7	132.0	99.6	99.2	116.3	20.0	27.4	22.6
February	111.1	134.4	122.7	91.4	110.7	101.4	19.7	28.6	21.2
March	95.1	116.1	114.5	76.7	96.8	95.2	18.4	19.3	19.3
April	79.3	107.2	106.2	62.3	90.8	90.6	17.0	16.4	18.6
May	73.7	96.3	96.1	59.3	79.3	82.5	14.4	16.9	16.5
June	72.2	86.3	80.8	55.8	73.5	74.6	15.3	15.8	15.3
July	76.1	96.2	100.0	61.1	77.4	83.4	15.1	18.8	15.6
August	85.1	103.8	100.5	66.2	82.9	84.9	19.9	21.0	15.7
September	93.2	106.8	109.4	69.6	85.4	90.7	20.6	21.4	18.6
October	98.0	113.3	120.9	76.0	92.0	101.7	22.1	21.5	19.2
November	120.3	120.8	128.9	94.4	109.8	110.1	23.3	21.0	18.7
December	138.3	157.6	153.1	108.8	132.2	129.3	29.4	25.3	23.8
January to December	96.6	114.6	115.6	76.8	94.1	96.5	19.8	20.7	18.6

In Table 14 the daily average of offenses of burglary is shown for each month of 1930, 1931, and 1932 for the same cities that are included in Table 13. The daily average for the year is also shown in each instance.

For each of the three groups of cities the average for 1931 is higher than that for the preceding year, and the average for 1932 is higher than for 1931. It is interesting to note, however, that in each of the groups although the average for December, 1931, is greater than the average for December, 1930, the average for the corresponding month of 1932 is less than the figure for 1931, although it exceeds the figure for 1930.

On the whole, the daily averages for the three groups of cities show a variation from month to month similar to that shown by the daily averages for robbery for the same group of cities, but the variations for burglary are less regular.

The figures for burglary do not show so wide a variation for any one year as was shown by the robbery averages. For the total of 689 cities the highest average for 1930 occurs in December and is 30 per cent greater than the average for June. Similar increases occur in the figures for 65 cities over 100,000 in population and 624 cities under 100,000 in population.

There appears approximately the same per cent of difference between the lowest and the highest daily averages for 1931 as occurred in 1932. However, during 1932 the variation between the daily average in the middle of the year and that occurring at the end of the year is considerably less.

TABLE 14.—Daily average, offenses of burglary known to the police, 1930-1932

Month	680 cities (population 33,838,960)			65 cities over 100,000 (population 21,841,918)			624 cities under 100,000 (population 12,307,046)		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
January.....	243.6	297.2	296.9	170.8	207.3	279.9	72.8	99.9	120.0
February.....	277.9	322.5	380.6	194.7	215.6	272.2	83.2	105.9	117.4
March.....	275.0	329.5	363.2	193.0	238.3	257.3	81.9	95.3	106.9
April.....	265.5	306.5	376.9	180.7	216.8	265.7	74.8	92.1	111.1
May.....	260.0	302.5	348.9	173.8	212.9	240.2	76.3	89.6	108.7
June.....	238.6	307.2	336.6	166.0	215.8	234.7	72.0	91.4	104.9
July.....	250.5	315.5	354.4	173.1	215.5	242.4	77.4	95.0	112.0
August.....	257.7	339.3	363.1	172.1	239.6	250.0	85.6	99.7	113.1
September.....	267.6	331.2	365.3	176.8	234.2	254.7	90.8	97.0	110.5
October.....	257.3	335.0	364.2	170.1	242.3	254.3	87.2	92.7	109.9
November.....	298.0	375.8	375.9	190.2	264.6	262.4	98.8	111.2	113.5
December.....	300.7	366.5	376.7	207.3	283.5	266.3	102.5	112.0	109.4
January to December..	265.0	330.5	368.0	181.4	231.8	256.6	82.6	98.7	111.3

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

The identification division of the United States Bureau of Investigation receives an average of 2,000 fingerprint records daily of individuals who have been arrested or committed to penal institutions in this and other countries. These records contain valuable information regarding the types of persons arrested for various offenses. Early in 1932 the United States Bureau of Investigation began tabulating information as to the type of crime committed, the place and date of arrest, the place of birth, nationality, age, sex, race, and previous record of the person arrested. In order that the information would be confined to police records, fingerprint cards received from prisons and other law-enforcement agencies not directly connected with the police were excluded. The information tabulated is, therefore, based solely upon the records of those persons who were fingerprinted at the time of their arrest by police departments throughout the United States. The tabulations can not be taken as an indication of the amount of crime committed, nor can they be interpreted as representing all arrests made by police departments throughout the country, because all persons arrested are not fingerprinted.

As shown in Table 15, during the 11-month period from February 1 to December 31, 1932, fingerprint records representing 277,778 arrests were examined. Of these, 42,700 (15.4 per cent) were instances where persons were arrested on suspicion or held for investigation, while 28,004 (10.1 per cent) were arrests for disorderly conduct and vagrancy. Arrests for larceny number 37,052 (13.3 per cent) and for burglary they numbered 28,366 (10.2 per cent). Arrests for these offenses accounted for 49 per cent of the total arrest records examined. The number of arrests for felonious homicide was 5,306 (1.9 per cent).

Arrests of males far exceeded the arrests of females, the latter numbering 20,551 or 7.4 per cent of the total. One out of 38 women arrested was charged with robbery, while 1 out of 17 men arrested was charged with that offense. A similar comparison for burglary, larceny, and violations of the narcotic drug laws gives the following results:

	Women	Men
Burglary.....	1 out of 43 arrested.....	1 out of 9 arrested.....
Larceny.....	1 out of 6 arrested.....	1 out of 8 arrested.....
Narcotic drug laws.....	1 out of 67 arrested.....	1 out of 111 arrested.....

TABLE 15.—Distribution of arrests
[From February 1 through December 31, 1932]

Offense charged	Number			Per cent distribution		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Felonious homicide	5,306	4,944	462	1.91	1.88	2.25
Rape	2,630	2,630	0	1.30	1.41	0.00
Robbery	15,683	15,159	524	6.05	5.99	2.55
Assault	13,147	16,580	1,567	6.53	6.45	7.62
Burglary	28,366	27,871	495	10.22	10.84	2.41
Larceny-theft	37,062	33,608	3,454	13.34	13.06	16.76
Auto theft	9,920	9,771	158	3.57	3.80	0.77
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,160	4,755	415	1.86	1.85	2.01
Embezzlement and fraud	3,802	9,226	576	3.58	3.59	2.80
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	5,896	5,653	243	2.09	2.20	0.76
Sex offenses (except rape)	7,085	4,595	2,490	2.55	1.79	12.12
Offenses against family and children	4,228	4,047	181	1.52	1.87	0.38
Narcotic drug laws	2,648	2,235	413	0.95	0.91	1.32
Driving while intoxicated	4,290	4,186	104	1.53	1.61	0.46
Liquor laws	14,251	12,880	1,371	5.13	5.01	6.67
Drunkenness	10,119	9,416	693	3.64	3.65	3.38
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy	28,004	25,038	2,966	10.09	9.93	12.00
Gambling	1,863	1,810	53	0.67	0.70	0.36
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	3,200	3,355	44	1.23	1.30	0.21
Suspicion and investigation	62,700	36,119	3,581	15.89	15.29	17.43
Offense not stated	5,010	4,696	314	1.80	1.82	1.53
All other offenses	15,368	14,223	1,145	5.53	5.53	5.57
Totals	377,778	257,297	30,581	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 16 shows the number of persons of individual age groups who were arrested for each of the offenses listed and Table 17 is the percentage distribution of the same arrest records. These tables show that youths aged 19 accounted for 14,518 (5.2 per cent) of the arrest records, the largest number contributed by any single age group. A total of 55,726 (20.1 per cent) were under 21 years of age. Persons aged between 21 and 24, inclusive, numbered 53,089 (19.1 per cent), making a total of 108,815 (39.2 per cent) under 25 years of age.

TABLE 16.—Arrests by age groups
[From February 1 through December 31, 1932]

	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Felonious homicide	14	6	10	36	75	130	158	100	107	165	235	190
Rape	5	4	7	60	125	205	263	259	267	213	202	174
Robbery	31	28	48	237	681	1,028	1,364	1,146	1,126	1,199	1,602	975
Assault	39	11	12	108	237	424	579	531	679	719	966	805
Burglary	61	204	248	1,280	2,172	2,840	2,480	2,085	1,720	1,662	1,509	1,322
Larceny-theft	68	391	212	3,090	7,742	2,464	2,456	2,085	2,024	1,967	1,685	1,626
Auto theft	13	54	103	575	1,014	1,248	1,067	739	700	636	490	458
Forgery and counterfeiting	19	8	6	40	88	145	157	191	209	219	207	201
Embezzlement and fraud	10	2	3	20	57	123	167	203	240	300	339	358
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	11	1	4	53	138	220	272	281	298	314	277	261
Sex offenses (except rape)	8	4	8	77	106	194	235	274	308	402	406	421
Offenses against family and children	7	6	11	18	28	46	72	84	111	137	128	146
Narcotic drug laws	6	7	11	11	9	19	30	31	50	77	84	102
Driving while intoxicated	7	7	11	4	12	27	54	27	125	150	185	173
Liquor laws	31	1	6	22	65	171	278	386	450	530	536	565
Drunkenness	43	1	6	23	56	194	266	208	283	273	331	358
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy	53	22	36	283	723	1,228	1,564	1,340	1,566	1,615	1,432	1,397
Gambling	4	1	1	10	24	28	37	40	51	70	82	66
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	9	1	2	27	65	188	174	186	214	237	211	195
Suspicion and investigation	90	116	182	430	1,011	1,746	1,977	1,691	2,011	2,109	1,975	1,944
Offense not stated	22	13	21	61	115	170	190	138	208	220	229	208
All other offenses	40	64	78	287	408	770	861	714	740	726	659	637
Total	631	732	967	4,719	8,957	13,214	14,518	12,589	13,577	14,600	12,354	12,658

TABLE 16.—Arrests by age groups—Continued

	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	Total
Felonious homicide.....	1,111	856	672	483	206	458	5,206
Rape.....	609	380	254	193	148	243	3,230
Robbery.....	3,435	1,816	925	467	213	178	15,682
Assault.....	3,747	3,026	2,252	1,090	1,117	1,376	18,147
Burglary.....	4,094	2,854	1,670	949	583	534	38,286
Larceny-theft.....	6,418	4,628	3,265	2,134	1,390	1,604	37,058
Auto theft.....	1,494	717	362	186	77	48	5,920
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1,102	851	711	434	276	268	5,160
Embezzlement and fraud.....	1,794	1,882	1,582	1,125	723	933	9,900
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	1,286	850	605	409	206	292	5,688
Sex offenses (except rape).....	1,480	976	706	542	341	574	7,085
Offenses against family and children.....	860	818	710	468	277	268	4,238
Narcotic drug laws.....	491	557	488	294	171	240	2,648
Driving while intoxicated.....	818	826	677	502	305	313	4,280
Liquor laws.....	2,731	2,365	2,061	1,544	1,118	1,446	14,251
Drunkenness.....	1,686	1,702	1,517	1,207	888	1,206	10,110
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy.....	5,365	3,585	2,751	1,787	1,234	1,694	28,004
Gambling.....	302	356	313	173	114	111	1,960
Traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	726	493	345	183	106	116	2,399
Suspicion and investigation.....	7,662	5,993	4,490	3,243	2,859	2,714	42,700
Offense not stated.....	976	841	616	418	228	328	5,010
All other offenses.....	2,713	2,009	1,020	1,170	781	927	15,306
Total.....	51,434	38,680	28,707	19,582	13,018	10,903	277,778

TABLE 17.—Percentage distribution of arrests by age groups

[From February 1 through December 31, 1932]

	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Felonious homicide.....	0.26	0.11	0.19	0.08	1.41	2.02	2.98	3.13	3.71	2.06	4.43	3.69
Rape.....	.14	.11	.19	1.66	3.45	5.66	7.27	7.15	7.38	5.88	5.58	4.81
Robbery.....	.20	.13	.29	1.81	4.02	6.52	8.06	7.81	7.18	7.45	6.39	4.23
Assault.....	.31	.06	.07	.91	1.31	2.34	3.19	2.93	3.76	3.36	3.53	4.44
Burglary.....	.22	.71	.86	4.51	7.06	8.95	8.57	6.70	6.08	5.93	5.29	4.63
Larceny-theft.....	.18	.54	.57	2.89	4.70	6.65	6.94	5.55	5.48	5.30	4.57	4.43
Auto theft.....	.13	.54	1.04	5.70	10.21	12.52	10.95	7.43	7.05	6.35	4.96	4.69
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	.31	.06	.12	.77	1.70	2.81	3.04	3.70	4.04	4.26	4.00	4.17
Embezzlement and fraud.....	.10	.02	.03	.20	.08	1.25	1.70	2.07	2.45	3.11	3.46	3.65
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	.19	.02	.07	.91	2.35	3.94	4.68	4.84	5.08	5.41	4.77	4.84
Sex offenses (except rape).....	.11	.06	.11	1.09	1.80	2.74	2.60	2.87	4.35	5.97	5.73	5.45
Offenses against family and children.....	.17	.14	.26	.85	.60	1.16	1.70	1.99	2.63	3.24	2.98	2.48
Narcotic drug laws.....	.23	.00	.00	.30	.72	1.13	1.17	1.89	2.91	3.17	3.17	3.85
Driving while intoxicated.....	.17	.00	.00	.09	.28	.67	1.28	1.82	2.84	3.55	3.05	4.00
Liquor laws.....	.22	.01	.06	.15	.46	1.20	1.95	2.36	3.16	3.63	3.71	3.95
Drunkenness.....	.43	.01	.05	.23	.64	1.23	1.96	2.06	2.80	2.70	3.18	2.94
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy.....	.30	.08	.13	1.02	2.58	4.39	5.58	4.79	5.60	5.77	5.11	4.90
Gambling.....	.21	.06	.05	.84	1.29	1.80	1.45	2.15	2.74	3.07	4.40	3.49
Traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	.26	.03	.06	.70	1.91	4.06	5.12	4.16	4.30	4.97	6.23	5.74
Suspicion and investigation.....	.22	.27	.86	1.01	2.37	4.09	4.63	8.96	4.71	4.94	4.03	4.55
Offense not stated.....	.26	.26	.43	1.22	2.30	3.89	3.79	2.75	4.15	4.89	4.87	4.05
All other offenses.....	.26	.43	.49	1.87	3.23	6.04	6.60	4.65	4.85	5.74	4.39	4.23
Total.....	.23	.26	.35	1.70	3.24	4.76	5.23	4.53	4.80	5.04	4.63	4.65

TABLE 17.—Percentage distribution of arrests by age groups—Continued

	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	Total
Felonious homicide.....	20.94	16.17	12.68	9.10	5.88	8.64	100.00
Rape.....	16.89	10.75	7.02	5.33	4.09	6.71	100.00
Robbery.....	21.84	11.68	5.90	2.91	1.35	1.13	100.00
Assault.....	20.65	16.67	12.96	9.31	6.16	7.87	100.00
Burglary.....	16.66	10.06	5.89	3.35	2.05	1.88	100.00
Larceny— <i>theft</i>	17.33	12.49	8.81	5.76	3.75	4.33	100.00
Auto theft.....	14.44	7.22	3.65	1.87	.75	.45	100.00
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	21.32	10.45	13.76	8.20	5.40	5.60	100.00
Embezzlement and fraud.....	17.59	19.20	16.20	11.48	7.48	9.43	100.00
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	21.28	14.63	10.42	6.94	4.58	6.02	100.00
Sex offenses (except rape).....	20.89	13.82	9.96	7.65	4.81	6.10	100.00
Offenses against family and children.....	20.55	19.35	16.98	11.07	6.55	6.82	100.00
Narcotic drug laws.....	18.84	21.03	18.43	11.10	6.46	9.07	100.00
Driving while intoxicated.....	19.84	19.53	16.00	11.87	7.21	7.40	100.00
Liquor laws.....	19.32	18.60	14.38	10.53	7.85	10.15	100.00
Drunkennes.....	16.76	18.53	15.00	11.94	8.78	11.92	100.00
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy.....	19.13	13.57	9.82	6.88	4.41	6.05	100.00
Gambling.....	21.04	19.22	16.80	9.23	6.12	5.96	100.00
Traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	21.36	14.21	10.15	5.44	2.94	3.81	100.00
Suspicion and investigation.....	17.94	13.97	10.54	7.59	5.62	8.70	100.00
Offense not stated.....	19.46	16.79	13.30	8.34	4.51	6.51	100.00
All other offenses.....	17.65	13.27	10.56	7.65	5.08	6.09	100.00
Total.....	18.89	13.93	10.33	7.04	4.69	6.08	100.00

Examination of Table 18 reveals that of each 100 persons arrested for the following offenses the number stated were persons under 21 years of age: Auto theft, 48; burglary, 38; robbery, 28; and larceny, 28. By reference to Table 17 it is seen that persons under 25 years of age constituted the following number of each 100 arrested for the following offenses: Auto theft, 71; burglary, 60; robbery, 55; larceny, 47; and felonious homicide, 27. Of each 100 arrested for felonious homicide, 21 were persons between the ages of 25 and 29, inclusive.

TABLE 18.—Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 21 years of age

[From February 1 through December 31, 1932]

Offense	Total number of persons arrested	Number of persons arrested under 21 years of age	Percentage of persons arrested under 21 years of age
Felonious homicide.....	5,306	790	11.12
Rape.....	3,620	925	25.49
Robbery.....	15,683	4,366	27.94
Assault.....	18,147	1,902	10.50
Burglary.....	28,395	10,786	38.02
Larceny— <i>theft</i>	37,032	10,203	27.54
Auto theft.....	9,929	4,814	48.48
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	5,199	630	12.20
Embezzlement and fraud.....	9,802	575	5.86
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	5,808	978	16.84
Sex offenses (except rape).....	7,085	918	12.97
Offenses against family and children.....	4,228	266	6.29
Narcotic drug laws.....	2,948	88	3.33
Driving while intoxicated.....	4,230	184	4.34
Liquor laws.....	14,251	882	6.19
Drunkennes.....	10,110	616	6.10
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy.....	28,004	1,198	18.57
Gambling.....	1,993	131	7.03
Traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	3,399	575	16.91
Suspicion and investigation.....	42,700	7,123	16.69
Offense not stated.....	5,010	708	14.13
All other offenses.....	15,368	3,271	21.29
Total.....	277,778	55,726	20.06

Table 19 shows for each offense the percentage of those arrested who had a previous fingerprint record in the files of the identification division of the United States Bureau of Investigation. The table shows that 55.1 per cent of those arrested for violations of narcotic drug laws had been previously arrested or convicted for some offense. Persons arrested for forgery and counterfeiting showed the second highest percentage of repeaters, 42.5 per cent, while the lowest percentage of repeaters was 20.8 per cent for persons arrested for felonious homicide and driving while intoxicated.

It should be kept in mind that the figures in the following table do not mean that the percentage listed had been previously convicted. They mean merely that in the percentage of instances indicated the persons arrested during the period from February 1 to December 31, 1932, had at some previous time been fingerprinted and their prints forwarded to the identification division.

TABLE 19.—*Arrests, February 1 to December 31, 1932, inclusive*

PERCENTAGE—PREVIOUS RECORDS

Offense charged	Per cent	Offense charged	Per cent
Narcotic drug laws.....	55.1	Traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	27.8
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	42.5	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	27.7
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy.....	39.7	Assault.....	25.8
Embossment and fraud.....	39.2	Sex offenses (except rape).....	24.0
Robbery.....	39.0	Offenses against family and children.....	23.8
Drunkenness.....	36.4	Gambling.....	22.9
Burglary.....	35.5	Liquor laws.....	22.7
Larceny— <i>theft</i>	33.4	Rape.....	21.6
Auto theft.....	33.1	Felonious homicide.....	20.8
Suspicion and investigation.....	31.7	Driving while intoxicated.....	20.8
All other offenses.....	29.1		

At the end of December, 1932, there were 3,340,261 criminal fingerprint records on file in the United States Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C. The number of police departments, peace officers and law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the bureau at the end of December totaled 5,282. During December, 1932, 355 fugitives from justice were identified through fingerprint records and information as to the whereabouts of these fugitives was immediately transmitted to the law-enforcement official or agency desiring to apprehend these individuals. Of each 100 fingerprints received during December, more than 44 were identified with criminal data in the files of the bureau. The index cards on file at the bureau containing the names or aliases of individuals with criminal records totaled 4,431,419 on December 31, 1932.

Table 19 shows for each offense the percentage of those arrested who had a previous fingerprint record in the files of the identification division of the United States Bureau of Investigation. The table shows that 55.1 per cent of those arrested for violations of narcotic drug laws had been previously arrested or convicted for some offense. Persons arrested for forgery and counterfeiting showed the second highest percentage of repeat offenders, 43.3 per cent, while the lowest percentage of repeat offenders was 20.8 per cent for persons arrested for felonies involving kidnapping, rape, and sexual offenses, and for persons arrested for homicide and driving while intoxicated.

It should be kept in mind that the figures in the following table do not mean that the percentages listed had been previously convicted. They mean merely that in the percentage of instances indicated the persons arrested during the period from February 1 to December 31, 1932, had at some previous time been incarcerated and their prints forwarded to the identification division.

PREVIOUS RECORDS

Percent	Options charged	Percent	Options charged
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7
99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6
99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5
99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4
99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2
99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1
99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9
98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8
98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7
98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6
98.5	98.5	98.5	98.5
98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4
98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3
98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2
98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1
98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0
97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9
97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8
97.7	97.7	97.7	97.7
97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6
97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5
97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4
97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3
97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2
97.1	97.1	97.1	97.1
97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0
96.9	96.9	96.9	96.9
96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8
96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7
96.6	96.6	96.6	96.6
96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5
96.4	96.4	96.4	96.4
96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3
96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2
96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1
96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0
95.9	95.9	95.9	95.9
95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8
95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7
95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6
95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5
95.4	95.4	95.4	95.4
95.3	95.3	95.3	95.3
95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2
95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1
95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9
94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8
94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7
94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6
94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5
94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4
94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3
94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2
94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1
94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0
93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9
93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8
93.7	93.7	93.7	93.7
93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6
93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5
93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4
93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3
93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2
93.1	93.1	93.1	93.1
93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0
92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9
92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8
92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7
92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6
92.5	92.5	92.5	92.5
92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4
92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3
92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2
92.1	92.1	92.1	92.1
92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0
91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9
91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8
91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7
91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6
91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5

At the end of December, 1932, there were 3,240,281 criminal finger prints on file in the United States Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C. The number of police departments, peace officers and law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the Bureau at the end of December, 1932, 355. During December, 1932, 355 fugitives from justice were identified through fingerprint records and information as to the whereabouts of these fugitives was immediately transmitted to the law-enforcement official or agency desiring to apprehend these individuals. Of each 100 fingerprints received during December, more than 44 were identified with criminal data in the files of the Bureau. Fingerprint cards on file at the Bureau containing the names or aliases of individuals with criminal records totaled 431,119 on December 31, 1932.

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